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THE UNITED STATES ALBUM

EMBELLISHED WITH THE

ARMS OF EACH STATE

AND OTHER

appropriate Engravings,

CONTAINING THE

AUTOGRAPHS

of the President and Cabinet,
Twenty-eighth Congress, Supreme Court,
Ministers, and other Officers of Government.

ARRANGED AND DESIGNED

BY J. FRANKLIN REIGART,

Lancaster City, Pennsylvania

1844

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Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1843 by Franklin Reigart, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the E[illegible]n

In Congress July 4th 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are Life Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute a new government laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism it is their right it is their duty to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the People. He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected whereby the legislative powers incapable of annihilation have returned to the people at large for their exercise the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of new officers to harass our people and eat out their substance. He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us. For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States. For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world. For imposing taxes on us without our consent. For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury. For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences. For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province establishing therein an arbitrary government and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies. For taking away our charters abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments. For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas ravaged our coasts burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages sexes and conditions of existence. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind enemies in war in peace friends. We therefore the representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions do in the name and by authority of the good people of these colonies solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are and of right ought to be Free and Independent States that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved and that as Free and Independent States they have full Power to levy War conclude Peace contract Alliances establish Commerce and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our Lives our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Wm Williams Robt Treat Paine Geo Read John Hancock Robt Morris John Adams
Oliver Wolcott Edward Rutledge Samul Chase Wm Whipple Josiah Bartlett
William Ellery Sam Adams Benj Franklin Lewis Morris Caesar Rodney Geo Wallon Th Jefferson Thos M Kean jr.
Wm Paca Charles Carroll of Carrollton Thos Stone Geo Ross Benj Harrison Geo Clymer
Joseph Hewes Wm Hooper Thos Hayward Junr Fran Lewis Arthur Middleton Carter Braxton
Roger Sherman Richard Henry Lee Abra Clark Step Hopkins Sam Huntington Elbridge Gerry
George Wythe Matthew Thornton John Penn Jas Smith Thomas Lynch Junr Geo Taylor Benjamin Rush
Button Gwinnett Thos M Kean Francis Lightfoot Lee Wm Floyd Rich Stockton Jas Witherspoon
Lyn Hopkinson John Hart James Wilson Phil. Livingston Lyman Hall Thomas Willing
Robt R Livingston Chas Thompson

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Preamble.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—*Of the Legislature.*

SECTION I.

1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three; *Massachusetts* eight; *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations* one; *Connecticut* five; *New York* six; *New Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight; *Delaware* one; *Maryland* six; *Virginia* ten; *North Carolina* five; *South Carolina* five; and *Georgia* three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill up such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

7. Judgement in case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objection at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex-post-facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—*Of the Executive.*

SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of

a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—*Of the Judiciary.*

SECTION I.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, order and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state, or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

2. Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—*Miscellaneous.*

SECTION I.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SECTION III.

1. New states may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of Congress.

2. Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECTION IV.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—*Of Amendments.*

1. Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust, under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—*Of the Ratification.*

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Nathaniel Gorman,
Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT.
William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

NEW YORK.
Alexander Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY.
William Livingston,
David Brearly,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Governeur Morris.

DELAWARE.
George Read,
Gunning Bedford, jun.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND.
James M'Henry,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

VIRGINIA.
John Blair,
James Madison, jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.
William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
John Rutledge,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.
William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest,
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Art. 2. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Art. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Art. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Art. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Art. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Art. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 9. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

Art. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Art. 12. § 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Preface

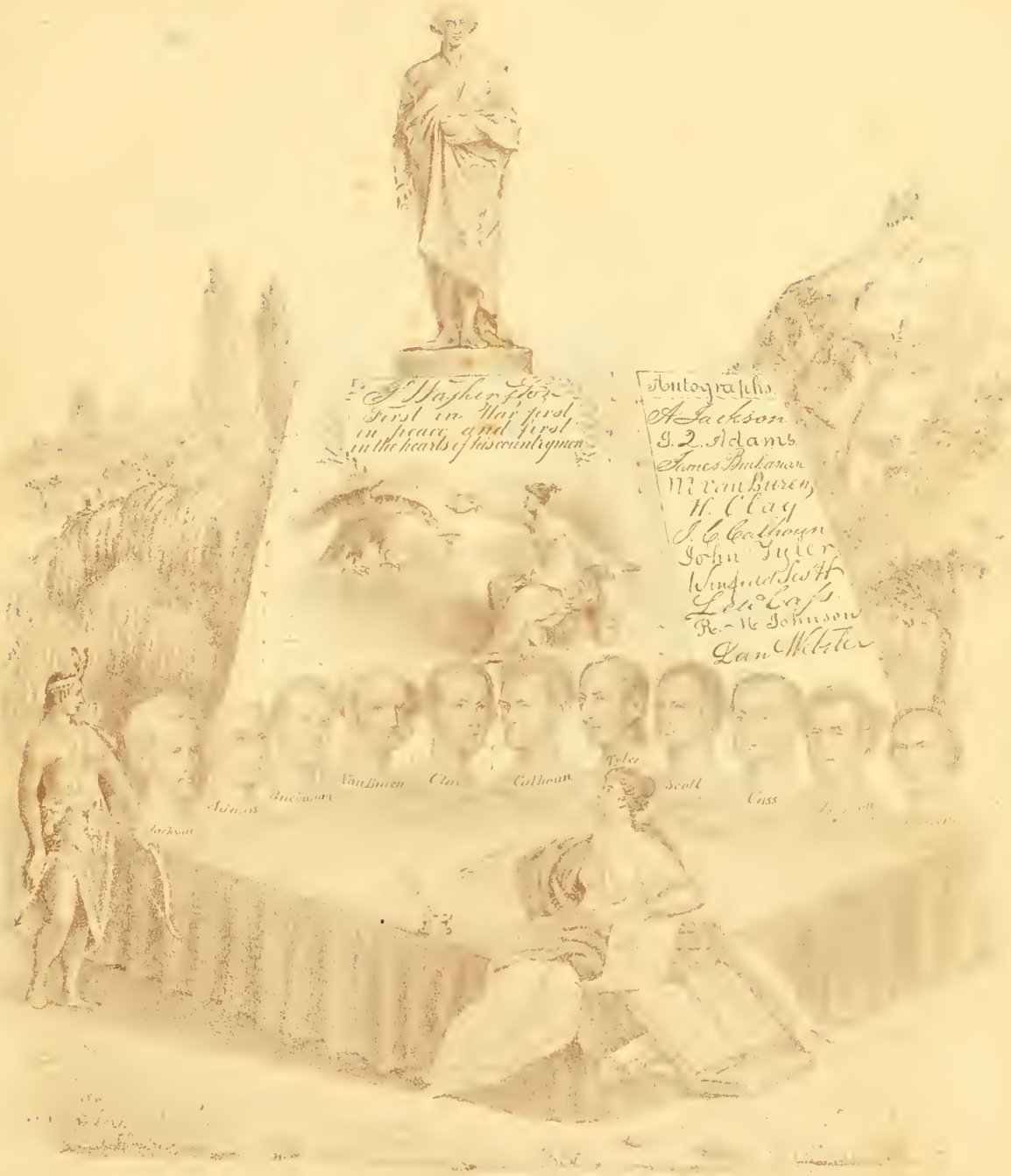
The Author of the United States Album a young American Artist a citizen of Pennsylvania, has for several years wondered why American citizens have been ornamenting their Libraries and Parlours, with costly Annuals and Albums imported yearly from the different cities of Europe, Books, which pleased the eye for a moment, because they contained a handsomely engraved Figure or Foreign Landscape, but which seldom or ever were so interesting, or usefully embellished, as to be worth admiring a second time. whilst the sublime Emblems, the illustrious Worthies, and rich Landscapes of our own happy Country have not been properly represented, in the same or superior ornamental style.

Our illustrious and eminent Statesmen will soon, by the hand of time be compelled to leave this stage of action, and who, amongst American Citizens, that would not feel a generous pride in preserving their Signatures, Names, that should never die! The Immortal Signers of the Sacred Declaration of Independence will continue to be reverenced through future ages and the Statesmen, who are now guided by their Patriotism, and their "Sacred Honor" will likewise be the pride of America, and the admiration of the world

It will readily be acknowledged that a deeper impression is inculcated upon the minds of all persons, when the Geniuses of our country are properly placed before them, according to their stations, amidst the embellished Emblems of America, and whilst like stars of the first magnitude in the Heavens their lustre engages attention, and makes the earth more lovely so their brilliant talents and lives will be discussed and prove interesting, instructive and useful to all

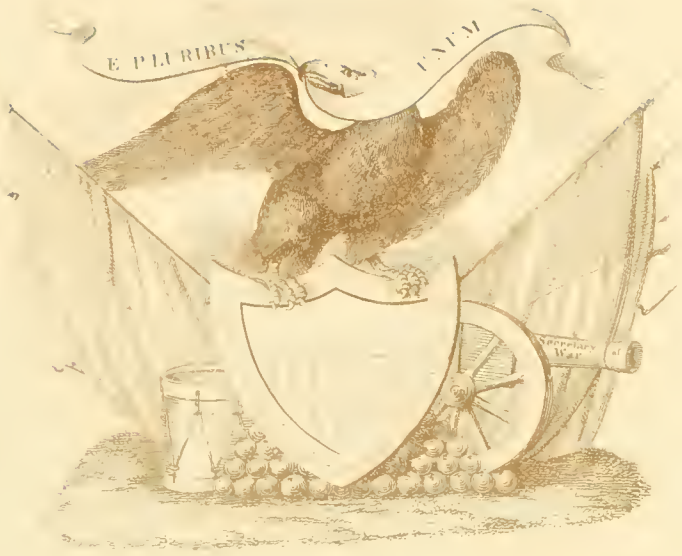
One hundred pages of the finest writing paper are attached intended for the insertion of the signatures of the Governors, Heads of Departments, and Members of the Legislatures of each State, or to Record the names of Officers and Members of Societies, Libraries, Lyceums, Reading Rooms, Colleges and Academies or to preserve the Autography of Friends, and altogether this is designed as a useful ornament for any Public Office or Parlour.

The Author has spared neither pains, time, or expense to gratify the American People in completing this work, and at the assembling of each New Congress, will revise and correct it, and now feels confident that he will be amply rewarded by a generous Public As the work recommends itself, no American should be without it.

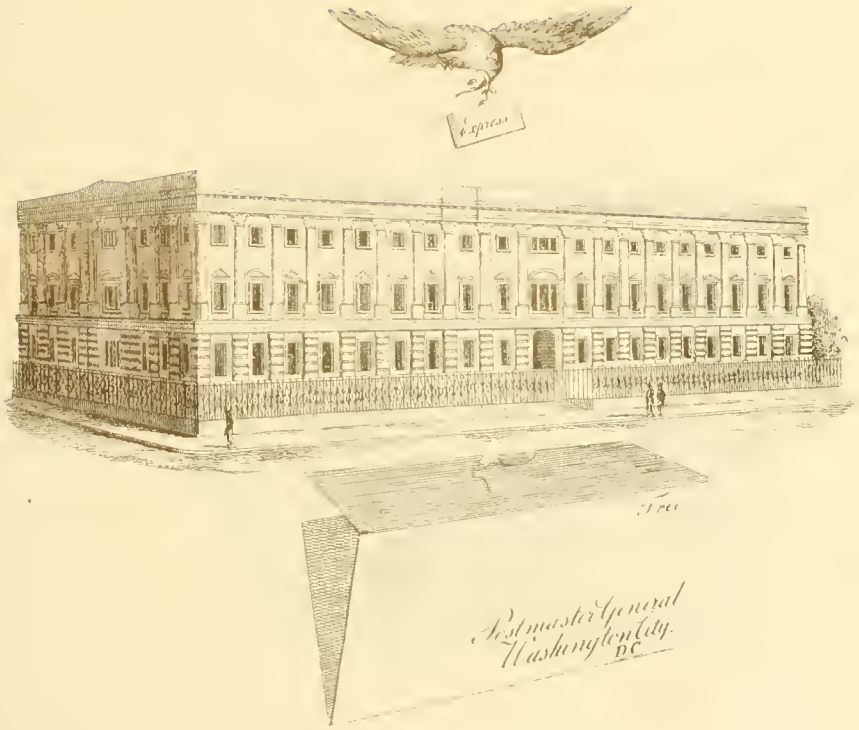

First in War first
in peace and first
in the hearts of his countrymen
Autographs.
A Jackson
J. Q. Adams
James Buchanan
M. Van Buren
H. Clay
J. C. Calhoun
John Tyler
Winfield Scott
Lewis Cass
R. M. Johnson
Dan Webster
Jackson
Adams
Buchanan
Van Buren
Clay
Calhoun
Tyler
Scott
Cass

John Tyler

J. C. Calhoun



Wm Wilkins



C. A. Wickliffe

Jno Nelson

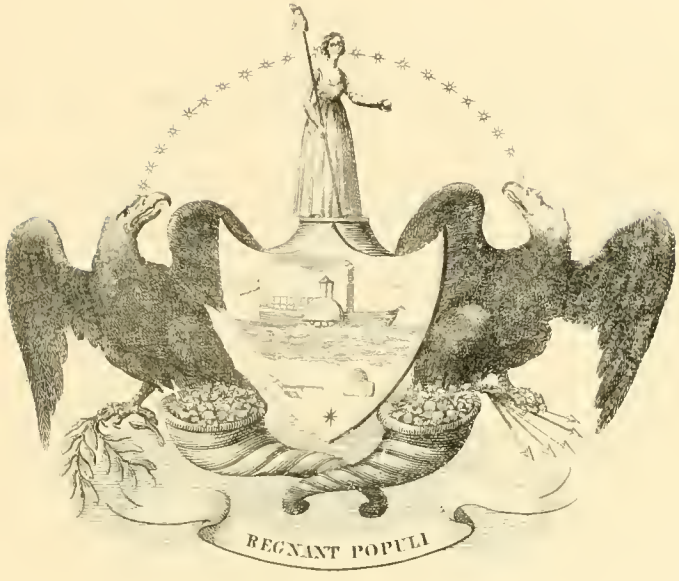
SENATORS.

ALABAMA.

William R King

A H Bagby

ARKANSAS.



W. V. Sutton.

A. H. Sevier

N. CAROLINA.

Wm. H. Haywood Jr.

Willie P. Mangum

GEORGIA.

Jn: Macpherson Berrien.

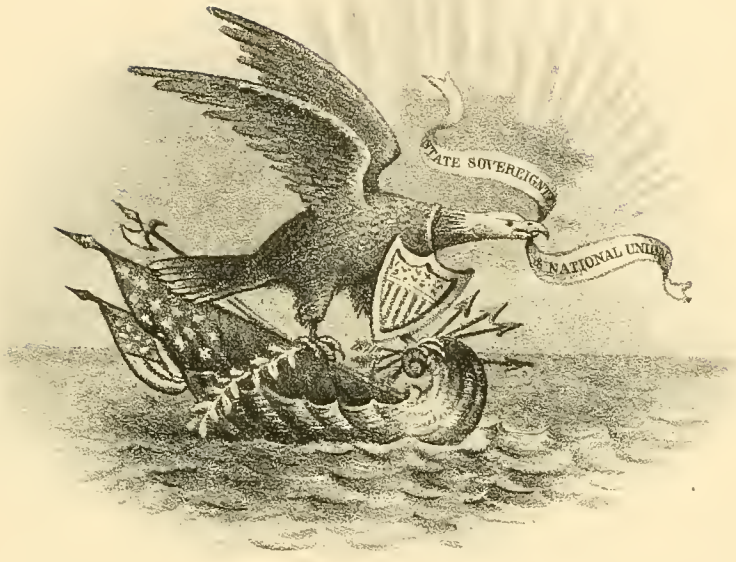
W. T. Colquitt.

INDIANA.

Alb. G. White

Ed. A Hannegan

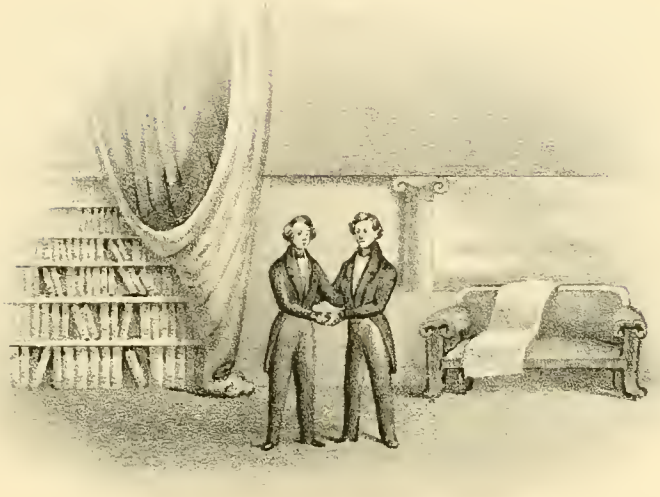
ILLINOIS.



Sidney Breese

James Semple

KENTUCKY.



UNITED WE STAND — DIVIDED WE FALL.

J. J. Crittenden

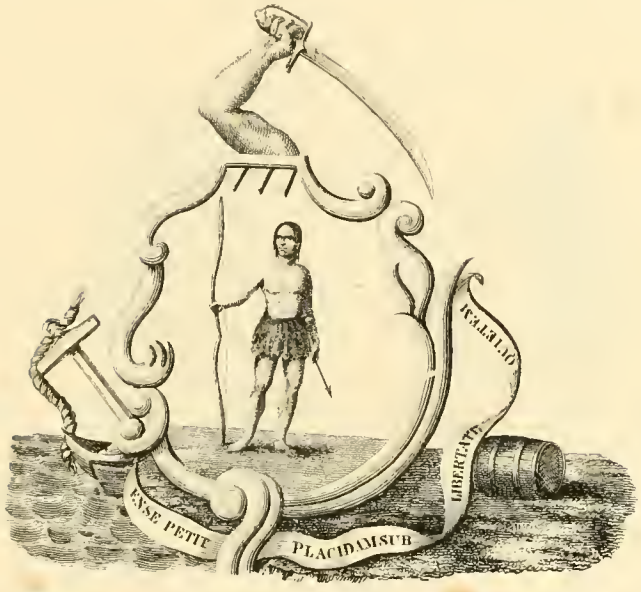
J. T. Morehead

LOUISIANA

Alexander Barrow

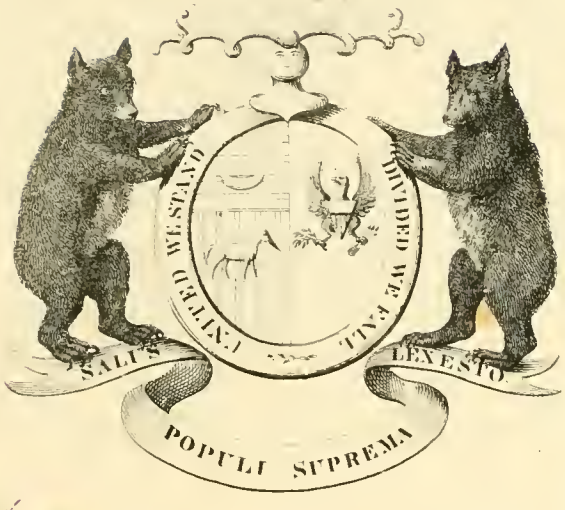
W. Johnson

MASSACHUSETTS.



J. C. Bates.
Rufus Choate.

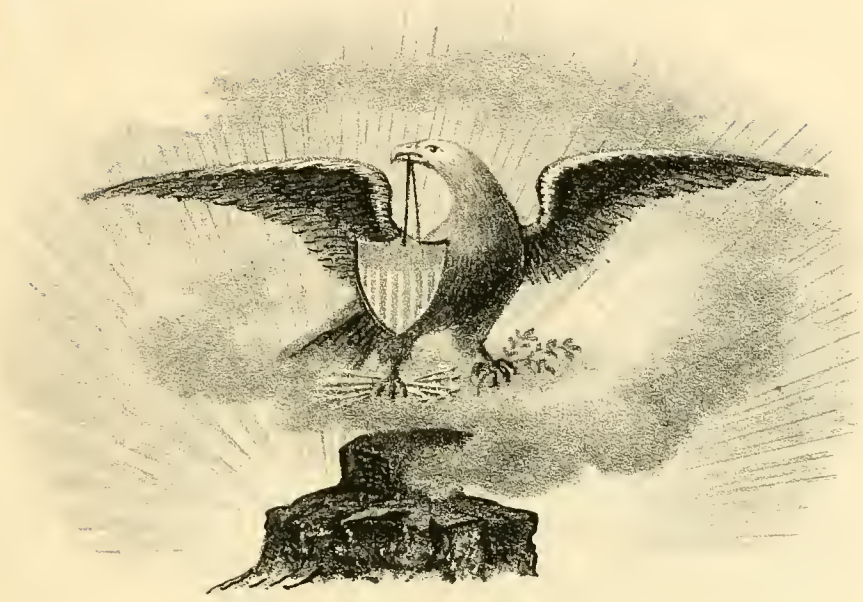
MISSOURI.



David R Atchison

Thomas H Benton.

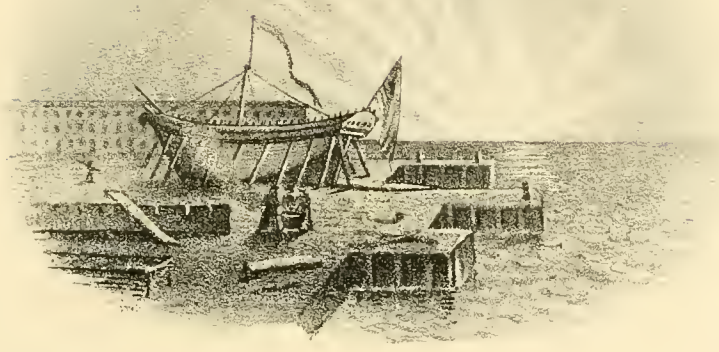
MISSISSIPPI.



John Henderson

R. J. Walker

N. HAMPSHIRE.



Levi Woodbury

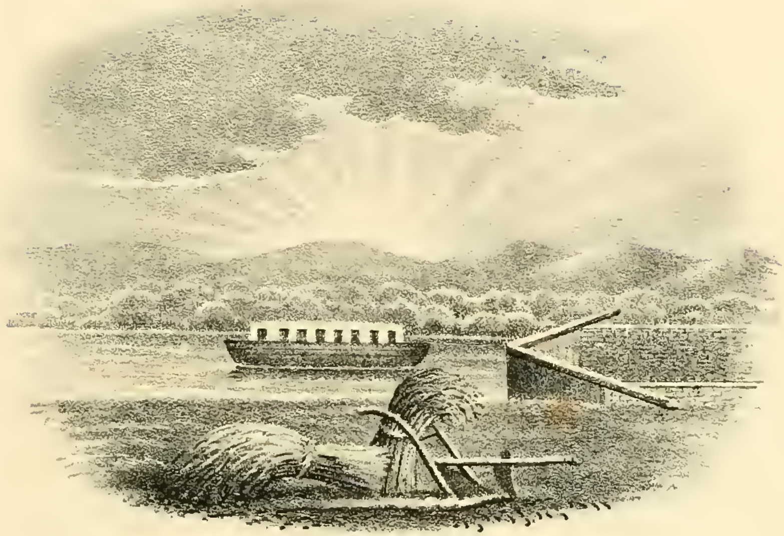
Charles Gordon Atherton.

NEW JERSEY.

F. W. Miller

Wm L. Dayton.

OHIO.



W. Allen

Benj Tappan

TENNESEE.

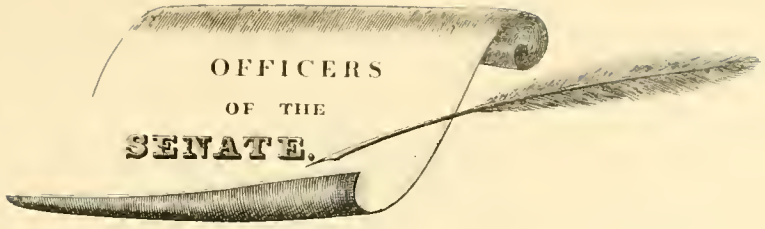
Ephraim H. Foster

Spencer Jarnagin

VERMONT.

William Nephom

Saue. S. Phelps



Asbury Dickins.

Secretary.

L. H. Macker

Chief Clerk.

W. Hickey,

Executive Clerk

Wm Carr.

1st Leg: Clerk

C. J. McDonald.

2d Leg: Clerk.

Jno. C. Fitzpatrick

1st Engrossing Clerk.

W. Patton

2d Eng: Cl:

E. Dyer,

Sergeant-at-Arms

SUPREME
COURT
R. B. Taney
CHIEF JUSTICE
James M. Wayne
Smith Thompson
J. McKinley
Jr. Tra
O. Daniel

MEMBERS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.
J. W. Jones
OF VIRGINIA.
Speaker?

Alabama.

Felix G. McConnell
Talladega

Dixon H Lewis
Lowndes

James Dellet
Claiborne

Geo S Houston,
Limestone

James E Belser
Montgomery

W W Payne
Gainesville.

R Chapman
Somerville

7.

Arkansas.

Edw. Cross
Hempstead

1.

Connecticut.

Thos. H. Seymour
Hartford

Geo. J. Catlin
Windham

Jam Simons
Fairfield

John Stewart.
Middle Haddam

4.

North Carolina.

David S Reid,
Rockingham

T. L. Clingman
Buncombe

D. M. Barringer
Cabarrus

R. M. Saunders
Wake

W. Rayner
Hertford

Edmund Deberry
Montgomery

J R J Daniel
Halifax

Jas I Wiley
Bladen

9.

South Carolina.

W. F. Pickens
Anderson

Armistead Burt
Abbeville

J E Holmes
Charleston

John C. Campbell
Marlborough

James F Black
York

J. A. Woodward
Winnsboro

R Barnwell Rhett
Beaufort

7.

Delaware.

Geo. B. Rodney — New Castle

1.

Georgia.

Howell, Cobb — Clark

Alexander H. Stephens — Taliaferro

Absalom H. Chappell. — Bibb

Edward J. Black — Scriven

Hugh Hanalson — Troup

William H. Stiles. — Cass.

John Henry Lumpkin. — Floyd

D. J. Cline

8.

Indiana.

Joseph L. Wright — Rockville

Robert Dale Owen — Posey.

John Pettit — Tippecanoe

Wm. J. Brown — Marion

A. Kennedy — Delaware

Thomas Smith — Ripley

James Sample — St Joseph

Caleb B. Smith — Fayette

John W. Davis — Sullivan

Tho. J. Henley — Clark

10

Illinois.

Robert Smith
Madison

John J Hardin
Jacksonville

S. A Douglass.
Adams

J. Pinckney Hogg
Jo Daviess

Orlando B Ficklin
Coles.

John A. McClernand
Gallatin

John Wentworth
Chicago

7.

Kentucky.

James W. Stone
Spencer

Will, P. Thompson
Jefferson

John W. Tibbatts
Campbell.

Richard French
Montgomery.

Geo. A. Caldwell
Adair

Lynn Boyd
Trigg

John White
Madison

W. Grider
Warren

Garrett Davis
Bourbon

Willis Green
Grayson

10.

Louisiana.

Alcée Lamanche
St Charles

Jno B. Duncan
St Francisville

P. C. Bossier
Natchitoches

John Slidell
New Orleans

4.

Maine.

Joshua Henick,
York.

Freeman H. Morse
Lincoln

Hannibal Hamlin,
Penobscot.

Luther Severance
Augusta

Robert P. Dunlap
Cumberland

2 Vacancies

7.

Massachusetts.

John Quincy Adams
Norfolk

Wm Parmenter
Middlesex

Osmyn Baker.
Amherst

Jos Grinnell
Bristol

Charles Hudson,
Worcester

Robt C. Hutchings
Suffolk.

Daniel P. King
Essex.

Amos Abbott
Andover

Henry Williams
Bristol.

Julius Rockwell
Pittsfield

10.

Maryland.

Jacob A. Barton.

John W. Wethered

T A. Spence
Snow Hill

J. P. Kennedy
Baltimore.

John H. S. Causin
St Marys

Francis Brengle

6.

Michigan.

Oakland

Wm Helland.
Monroe

Lucius Lyon,
Kent.

3.

Missouri.

Jas B Bowlin
St Louis

James H Relfe,
Washington.

James M Hughes
Clay.

John Cameron
Callaway

G. Wilson
Monroe

5.

Mississipi.

W. W. Hammet
Washington

Robert W. Roberts,

E. Thompson.
Oxford

J. M. Tucker
Columbus

4.

New Hampshire.

Edmund Burke
Sullivan

John P Hale
Strafford

M Norris Jr
Merrimack

John R. Reding
Haverhill

4.

New York.

Zadock Pratt — Greene

Hungerford — Jefferson.

V. E. Cary — Onego

Horace Wheaton — Onondaga

C. H. S. Benton — Herkimer

Asher Tyler — Cattaraugus

Preston King — St Lawrence

Jas. G. Clinton — Orange

Saml Beardsley — Utica.

Richard D. Davis — Dutchess

Washington Hunt — Niagara

Geo Rathbun — Cayuga

Jeremiah Russell — Ulster

Wm. S. Hubbell — Steuben

David L. Seymour — Troy

Orville Robinson — Mexico

Hamilton Fish.

Albert Smith — Genesee.

Amasa Dana, — Tompkins

Bepam Green — Wayne

L. Stetson — Clinton.

Wm. A. Moseley — Erie

J. D. Barnard — Albany

C. H. Carroll — Livingston

New York.

Charles Rogers
Washington.

Joseph H. Anderson
Westchester

Moses, G Leonard
New York

Hen. C. Murphy
Brooklin

Wm B Maclay
N Y City

[illegible]
Setauket

Thos J Paterson
Rochester

Phillips Phoenix
N Y City

Chesselden Ellis
Saratoga

Smith M. Purdy
Chenango.

34.

New Jersey.

Isaac, G Farlee
Huntington.

Geo Sykes
Burlington

Littleton Kirkpatrick
Middlesex

Lucius Q C Elmer
Cumberland

Wm Wright
Newark Essex

Ohio.

Daniel R. Lilden
Portage.

J. R. Giddings
Ashtabula.

P. B. Johnson
Morgan.

J. J. McDowell
Highland.

Jacob Brinkerhoff
Richland

Wm. E. McCausten
Jefferson.

Elias F. Crum
Pickaway.

H. St. John
Seneca

Emery D. Potter
Lucas

E. Dean
Wayne

John N. P. Weller
Hamilton

Henry R. Brinkerhoff
Huron

A. Duncan
Hamilton

Jos. Morris
Monroe.

Robt. C. Schenck,
Dayton.

Joseph Vance
Urbana

Jno Wanmeter,
Pike.

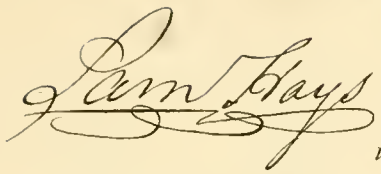
Saml. F. Vinton
Gallipolis

Alex Harper
Muskingum

Jas Mathews
Coshocton

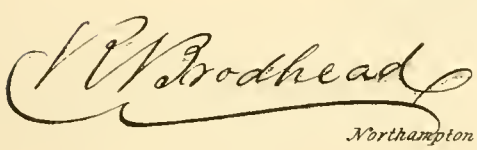
Hilman Allen Moore
Franklin.

Pennsylvania.



Venango.

Montgomery

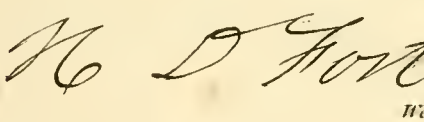


Northampton

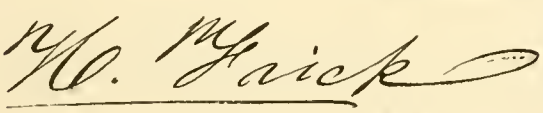
Luzerne

Dauphin

Armstrong

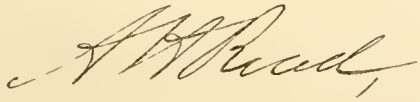


Westmoreland.



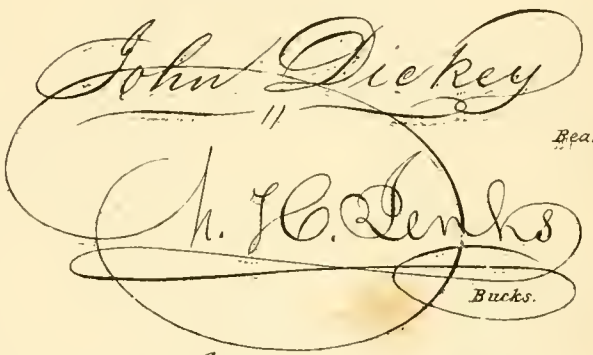
Northumberland

Erie.



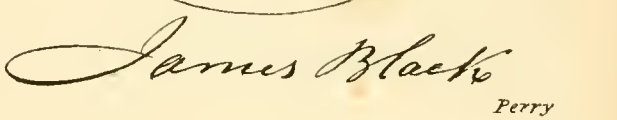
Susquehanna

Chester

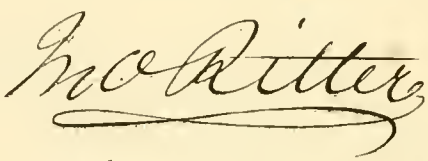


Beaver

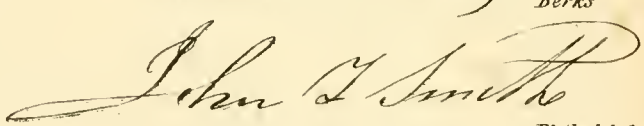
Bucks.



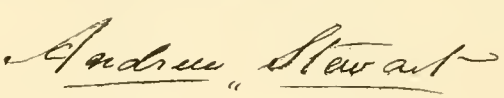
Perry



Berks

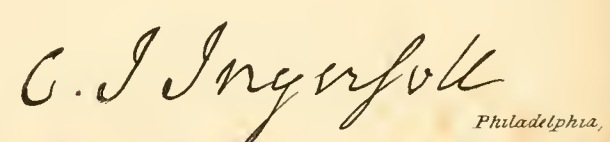


Philadelphia,

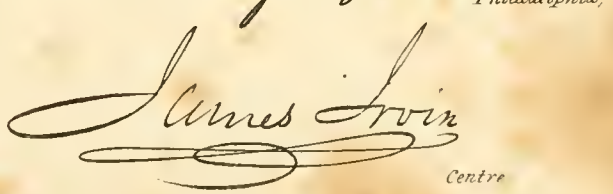


Uniontown

Allegheny



Philadelphia,



Centre

Pennsylvania.

I R Ingersoll
Philadelphia

Henry Nes
York.

Jeremiah Brown
Lancaster

Edward Joy Morris
Philadelphia

24.

Rhode Island.

E R Potter
Kingston

Henry Hanstox
Newport

2.

Tennessee.

G W Jones.
Lincoln

J. W. Blackwell
Mc Minn.

A. Polmsard
Greene

John B. Ashe
Haywood

Hudlow
Overton

A V Brown
Giles

W. T. Senter
Granger.

D. W. Dickinson
Rutherford

J. H. Peyton.
Sumner

Milton Brown
Madison

C Johnson

11

Vermont.

P. Dillingham jr.
Washington

Solomon Foot
Rutland

I. Collamer.
Windsor

George P. Marsh,
Chittenden

4.

Virginia.

Wm Lucas,
Jefferson

Henry A Wise,
Accomac

J W Jones – (SPEAKER)
from Petersburg

Augustus A. Chapman
Monroe

L Summers
Ohio

Thomas W. Gilmer
Albemarle

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Buckingham

Sam Chilton
Fauquier

Geo. W. Hopkins.
Washington

Arch.d Atkinson
Isle of Wight

George C. Dromgoole.
Brunswick

Walter Coles
Pittsylvania

Virginia.

Geo. W. Summers. — *Kanawha*

Willoughby Newton — *Westmoreland.*

Wm. Taylor — *Lexington*

DELEGATES from TERRITORIES.

Iowa.

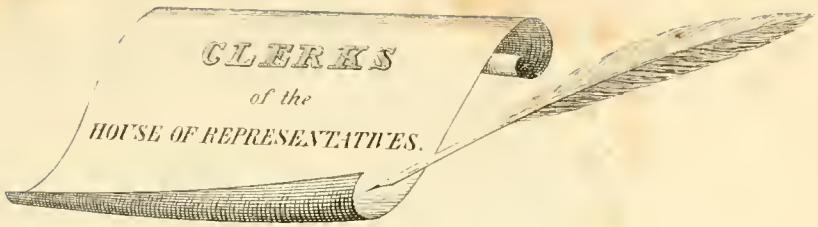
J. & Dodge — *Burlington*

Florida.

D. Levy — *Alachua*

Wisconsin.

Henry Dodge — *Iowa.*



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B. B. French
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Dan.l Gold
of New York

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